Sarah Hawley,
Tower Court,
Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley College News

VOL. XXXV WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 24, 1927 No. 22

SCENE FROM "PINAFORE" Courtesy of Nicholas

FELLOWSHIP IS AWARDED IN RESEARCH TO MISS WILLIAMS

Dr. Judith Blow Williams has been awarded a Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship to carry on a study, next year, iu England, of the efforts, both of individuals and through concerted private and governmental action, to open markets for the products of the Industrial Revolution in Eugland. The fellowships were established by former Unlted States Senator John Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to their son. From the income of $3,500,000 it has been possible this year to select sixty-three of the six hundred applicants for fellowships for the year 1927-1928. The Fouudatlon offers to young, productive scholars and artists of the country opportunity to carry on research and creative work ahroad. Applicants are required to present definite projects for research in a given field of knowledge, or projects for creative work in some one of the fine arts.

The Fellows appointed will pursue research not only in Europe but as far afield as Cblna, Indla, Mesopotamia, and Africa. The subjects for investigation include researches into the origin and responsibility for the World War, histories of Irish and of Swedish immigration into the United States, the effects of low temperatures on plants, studies of internal factors that control the size of organisms during growth, and generally, researches in music, economics, history, and medicine as well as creative work in musical composition, painting, and sculpture. The list of Fellows as anounced include the names of two negroes, that of Nicholas J. G. Ballanta, for scientific studies of Negro music, and that of Walter White, novelist, for creative writing abroad.

DR. FARNAM TO SPEAK ON THE PRESENT CHINESE CONDITION

The Wellesley Officers and Instructors Associatlon postponed their meeting, which had been planned for March 18th, until April 8th, when they will combine with the History Department in a lecture to be given then by Dr. Louise W. Farnam on some phase of the conditions In China. Dr. Farnam Is well fitted to speak on this subject as she has for some years been on the staff of the Hunan-Yale Medical College in Changsha, China. She was the first womau to be graduated from Yale Medical College; she also received her Ph. D. from Yale. The lecture will be given in 24 Founders.

BRYN MAWR'S SUMMER SCHOOL OFFERS INDUSTRIAL COURSE

The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers announces further plans for their undergraduate staff, and extends an urgent invitation to all Wellesley students who are interested in worker's educatlon to make application for admission. Although the Snmmer School has proved an influential factor In the education of industrial workers for several years, a notable innovation is being made this year in the membership of the staff, which is to consist of members of the faculty of other colleges, and undergraduates as well.

The undergraduates applying for membership on the staff may check on the application blank the type of work which they desire, selected from the following list of possible positions:—office work, non-typing, with typing, or with both typing and shorthand; library work, either part—or full-time; athletics-teaching, folk-dancing, basehall and other games, swimming, and tennis; dramatics; music, either playing the piano or leading singing; and running a car. Combinations of two or more kinds of work may be made.

The School has no fund from which to pay its undergraduate assistants, but offers board and lodging free, and also the privilege of attending one or two out of the three courses offered at the School. A knowledge of economics is desirable. The term of work may be from June 14 to July 15, July 15 to August 15, or June 14 to August 15. One free day each week, and some free time during the week-end is promised. Application blanks may he secured from Florence Hollis. April 1 is the last day on which applications can be accepted.

BOTTICELLI IS SUBJECT OF PROFESSOR DIEHL'S LECTURE

The Alliance Francaise has been fortunate in securing Professor Charles Diehl of Harvard for its meeting Friday, April 8, which will be thrown open to the college. Professor Diehl is an authority on the subject of art. He has been delivering a series of Lowell Institute lectures on various aspects of Venice. Bottlcelli is the subject on which he is to speak here. The lecture is to be in French.

GOING TO EUROPE?
TIME TO THINK ABOUT YOUR PASSPORT PICTURE
SAVE TROUBLE AND MONEY
HAVE IT TAKEN IN
ROOM 30, AD BUILDING

RUSSIAN FAIR WILL BE TREE DAY SETTING

This Year's Tree Day To Be Continuous Story Instead Of Series Of Many Stories As In Past

SENIOR MISTRESS IS LADY OF MANOR

Tree Day this year, which will represent a Russian fair, offers several distinct variations from Tree Days of recent years. In the first place, its theme is one continuous story Instead of a series of stories; and in the second place, the Tree Day mistress enters, not at the beginning to he an onlooker for the rest of the performance, hut in the middle of the performance, as a personage in the story itself. The latter diversion from the usual type of Tree Day does away with the long procession which has so often opened these entertainments in recent years. Furthermore, the story is presented directly to the audience, and not through the medium of the interlocutor who has been present in many Tree Days to tell the story which Is then acted in pantomine.

Fair Offers Unusual Attractions

The scene, as has been said, is a Russian fair, where buffoons are doing their best to liven up the peasant people present at the fair. There is a side-show, much on the order of a Punch and Judy show; there are gypsies who dance, a man with a tame bear, a cossack who performs the dagger-dance, and many another exciting attractions. When the lady of the manor, the Senior Tree Day Mistress, enters, and after having been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

MODERN PAINTINGS WILL BE EXHIBITED FROM APRIL 11-30

An important exhibition of the year will open at the Farnsworth Museum during the second week in April. It will consist of Modern Paintings, some of the nineteenth and some of the twentieth century—but all of them modern in the sense that the artists represent the more progressive contemporary movements or, as ancestors, have contributed to their development. Opportunity will thus be afforded for the comparatlve study of successive generations.

With the limited funds at the disposal of the Museum it will be impossible to bring from New York many important works. These few however will be supplemented hy loans from private collectors. Arrangements have not yet been completed in every instance but it Is hoped that paintings by Delacroix, Daumier, Renoir, Cezanne, Degas, Pissarro, Seurat and others among the masters of the last century will be represented. The fine early Corot recently on exhibit at the Museum will be supplemented by a later example of his work.

Of more recent masters a selection will be made from among Matisse, Braque, Picasso, Rouault, Derain, Marie Laurencin, Beckmann, Weber, Juan Gris and others to represent various phases of contemporary painting such as Expressionism, Cubism, and Neo-classicism.

This exhibition is planned to make these modern phases of art known to the College public.

During the last one hundred and fifty years no artistic innovation of importance has met with either popular or academic approval. One hundred years ago Delacroix and Gericault, fifty years ago Monet and Pissarro, today Matisse and Picasso: over each defiant pair battle has raged. Wellesley will scarcely be indifferent.

Art Department.

NEGATIVE VOTES ON C. G. PLAN CENTRALIZED

23 Out Of 37 Votes Against Change From Vil. New Crossing Off System Started

Of 1179 votes received on the change from the old form of College Government to the simplified new form, 1142 were in favor of the change, leaving 37 against it. The distribution of the negative votes shows an unusual and interesting situation. Of the 37 negative votes 23 came from the village, and of the Village Houses Crofton alone held a majority of 10 to 5 against the new plan. Since this indicated concerted action, an attempt to discover the cause revealed that a group of '30 feel that eight people are insufficient representation for 1600. The objection that the judgment of the eight might tend to personal glory rather than the good of the student body, was also made.

The distrihution among the campus houses was as follows: Entirely affirmative:—Beebe, Crawford, Dower, Freeman, Homestead, Pomeroy, Wilder, Fiske; One negative vote:—Norumbega, Shafer, Wood; Two negative votes:—Claflin and Severance; Three and four negative votes:—Cazenove and Tower respectively.

On May first, the new plan goes into effect, having no bearing on major elections, but changing minor elections In that there will be no Chairman of the House elected, whereas two sophomores will be elected by the college at large, as secretaries in the Senate.

A hypothetical bill now faces the encouraging prospect of lingering in suspense no more than a week at the least, athough objection on the part of he student body, during the two weeks before it may become effective, may clip its untried wings with a two week session of referendum.

Change in Crossing Off

The present college government is to he commended for the minor hut sensible change it has made amoug others in the system of crossing off. Nominees for major offices attended a tea Tuesday afternoon, each organization meeting in a separate society house, at which the duties and the time required by an office were informally discussed by the present officials. A similar plan will be pursued in minor elections.

CHINESE POINT OF VIEW ON CRISIS WILL BE PRESENTED

Wellesley is fortunate in securing Dean T. T. Lew of the Theological School of Yenching University to speak on "China and Christianity," April 7, 124 Founders Hall at 8 o'clock. Dean Lew is certainly qualified to give the situation as he sees it In relation to Christianity. He received his training at Union Theological Seminary, and is now giving a series of lectures at Union, Hartford, and Yale.

IF YOU HAVEN'T VOTED
Do So Immediately!
Announcement of Major Officers
5:00 At The Chapel

HUGH WALPOLE LAUDS VICTORIAN NOVELISTS

Creative Power And Conscious Artistry Are Inherent Qualities Of Good Novel

CONRAD ANTICIPATES FUTURE

The desire of Hugh Walpole to communicate to his audience something of the excitement which attends anything that has to do with books was successfully accomplished In his fascinating talk on "The Victorian Novel Contrasted with the Modern English Novel", given on the evening of March 19 at Dana Hall. His aim was to clear up the confusion lying around the novel today, a confusion due principally to the vast number of books heing published every year. Everyone is writing novels and doing it without thinking about them; there are so many different opinions and forms of the novel that the question arises as to whether it really exists as a separate form of art. It Is vital to the clearing up of this confusion, in Mr. Walpole's opinion, that the reader should think of a novel in its period, by which it is profoundly influenced, and should consider whence it came and whither it is leading.

There are two properties which one can point to in a novel, the gift of narrative, and the business of creating people, the desire to tell about other human beings. In contrast to the poet or philosopher, who must be an inspired professional, the novelist must have a compelling strain of the amateur, a creative obsession which causes the thing he wants to tell to tumble out almost before he is ready. After this creative power comes conscious artistry, which must he combined by the author with the first. The sign of a great novel is the creative power held in place hy a deliberate artist without being diminished. The impulse must not he too strong, nor the artistry too self-conscious.

Describes Walter Scott

Mr. Walpole said that in contrasting the Victorian and the modern novel, he was going to show a battle between these two opposing elements of a novel. First he created for the audience the figure of Sir Walter Scott, one of the greatest gentlemen and geniuses the English tongue has ever known, and an example of the creative instinct moving without anything to check it. Everyone has the creative impulse; it comes at the moment when one seems to be seized by a power greater than oneself.

There is nothing like the Victorian

(Contiuued on Page 2, Col. 3)

C. O. S. OF NEW YORK TO GIVE TRAINING COURSE NEXT FALL

Miss Clare M. Tousley who talked at college recently on "Junior Month," of which she has charge, announces a Course in "Principles of Social Work" to be given without charge next fall to college graduates who are giving part time volunteer service to the Charity Organization Society of New York.

Miss Tousley will be glad to see any Seniors who are interested in having details about this opportunity, if they will stop in at 105 East 22nd Street, the Society's headquarters, during spring vacation, or later. (Phone-Gramercy 4066.)

The training they would receive as part-time volunteers would be the same as the training in social work given to new visitors on the paid staff.

Miss Tousley will be glad to write you of similar opportunities in other parts of the country.

RUSSIAN FAIR WILL BE TREE DAY SETTING

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

welcomed by a peasant maid, the Freshman Mistress takes her place upon the throne prepared for her, the lively spirits of the peasants are for the moment dampened hy the awe felt in her presencc; but soon the atmosphere is enlivened again. A dancing contest takes placc, in the course of events, among the most heautiful maldens, the winner of which is rewarded with the spade, which is carried in hy a page, the sophomore giver of the spade.

The music for the fair will be provided by an orchestra chosen and supervised by Mr. Piston, of Harvard, whose services were obtained at the suggestion of Mr. Hinners. The accompanying music will he that of Russian composers, although the exact choices are not yet known.

June 4 is the date for Tree Day which will be performed on Tower Court Green, or indoors in case of rain. The following are the heads of the various committees who are aiding Judith Stern, who is in charge of the entire production:

Ernestine Fantl, '27 ..... Dancing
Alice Farney, '27 ..... Properties
Ellen Jane Loreuz, '29 ..... Music
Doris Fuld, '27 ..... Programs
Alice Bernheim, '27 ..... Finance
Ethel Marie Henderson, '27
..... General Arrangements
Eloise Wilson, '28
..... Designing of Costumes
Margaret Bush, '28
..... Sewing of Costumes

Lola and Natasha Hoershelman, '28 have also been helping in the production by suggestions to provide true Russian atmosphere.

The cast is here printed:

Cossacks
Rutb Allen, '28
Martha Biehle, '28
Geraldine Badenoch, '29
Jean Caulfield, '28
Margaret Erlanger, '30
Helen Hefferan, '28
Edlth Miller, '30
Mary Richmond, '29
Carolyn Wells, '29

Dagger-dance ... Norma Holzman, '30

Buffoons
Ruth Ainscough, '30
Ahbie Englisb, '28
Esther Filbert, '27
Nadine Frazier, '30
Beatrice Marple, '30
Mary Sproat, '29
Mary Talley, '27
Margaret Wood, '30
Emily Rockwood, '29

Gypsies
Ruth Baltzell, '29
Sarita Fajardo, '27
Loulse Neill, '29
Elizabeth Coussirat, '30
Dorothy Manasse, '30
Miriam Siff, '28
Leader—Margaret Krolik, '29

Wanya-Tanyka

Girls	Boys
E. Knudson, '29	B. Kenny, '27
A. McGrath, '30	J. Hennlnger, '29
N. Burggraf, '30	M. Multer, '30

Halberdiers
Anne Belle S. Wickham, '30
Elizabeth Judd, '30

Children
Evelyn Seaman, '27
Katherine Abbott, '30
Elinor Blinn, '27
Mary Graff, '27
Eleanor Jarvis, '29

Petroushka ..... Erneatine Fantl
Maid ..... Gertrude Seymour, '29
Moor ..... Pauline Guye, '27
Man ..... Margaret Kidde, '27
Bear ..... Pauline Jones, '29

Peasant Dance

Men	Girls
L. Shaw, '28	K. Albin, '29
M. Knoblock,'27	J Markley, '29
S. Withrow, '27	C. Martin, '29
	E. Martin, '30
	E. Moss, '29
	L. Wemple, '29

Maldens

K. Falconer, '29	E. Hansen, '30
G. Hodges, '27	K. Huhhard, '29
C. Jackaon, '27	H. Petit, '28
N. Schwartz, '27	C. Smith, '29
N. Southworth,'27	R. Stephens, '30
B. Stewart, '30	H. VanDernoot,'28

Louise Schmidt, '30, Receiver of the Spade.

Gypsy Man ..... Elizabeth Henry, '27
Old Woman...Frances Huntington, '29
Young Woman..Margaret Hellman, '28

Burghers and wives

Men	Women
V. Haber, '28	E. Hodge, '30
B. Holzhelmer, '30	D. Feiner, '30
E. Hardham, '27	

Peasants, not daucers

A. Addison, '30	Women
M. Carr, '30	M. Jones, '28
B. Cook, '30	E. Ruhnka, '27
	D. Smith, '30

Freshman Mistress ...Mildred Kenyon
Page .....Alice Abbott, '30
Senior Mistress .....Sylvia Blair

Aides
Frances Radley
Catherine Roberts
Constance Stanton
Esther Wurst

HUGH WALPOLE LAUDS VICTORIAN NOVELISTS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

novel for unchecked, creative power. Mr. Walpole likened the novelists of that perlod to "free and happy, but dirty-faced children digging in a garden all their own." A novel is bound by its period, and the Victorian was free from many checks which the modern novel has. Today there is a consciousness of the vast number of masterpieces already in the world, discouraging the writing of another hook unless it, too, is a masterpiece. The Victorlan novelists were all relations and, as such, did not bother ahout each other. They were free from the great number of critical hooks which are so prevalent now and which are the ruin of the creative instinct.

Victorian Simplicity Gone

The Victorian novelists, moreover, had a splendid camaraderie with their readers. Their novels had simplicity of plot and a moral simplicity which the moderns lack. Every character was either good or had, and in the end every "goat" was sure to be punished, and every "sheep" would be married, and live happily ever after. That simple creative power will never again return. Today, said Mr. Walpole, we are a splendid generation, but we are trying to put the people of the past in their proper places on an external hasis. Behind the externals they rise as challengers, with a kind of moral splendor and physical determination.

In the last years of the nineteenth century there came a sudden chauge in the uovel, coincident with a change in the tenor of the time. The French novel was introduced from the continent; Kipling came from India to tell how to write the English short story in the shortest way, and Henry James from America to tell how to write the English short story in tbe longest way. All these influences turned into the novel aud made it do one special thing, that is, tell the truth ahout life. That was what was wanted hy the first of the moderns, considered hy Mr. Walpole to be Arnold Bennett, Wells, aud Galsworthy, since he classes Meredith and Hardy as the last of the great Victorlans rather than the first moderns. The new novels were done more self-consciously, and in them still life was given equal importance with the characters.

Modern Novels are Cerebral

Henry James was a symhol of his time, pulled apart by the same opposing factors which were pulling apart the novel. These were the invasion upon creative power and the conflict between the heart and the brain, which were both going in opposite directions. Mr. Walpole described James' novels as "spiritual detective stories" in which an idea is lost and the search for it made in the heads of the characters. In the modern search for reality, everything happens in the head, is cerebral rather than physical, as lu the Victorian novel.

Today the battle is being joined, and the creative impulse is heing brought into union with the time. The emphasis on mental, rather than physical, movement is leading to two important facts; first, that the novelist is presenting a passion for truth and a poetic vision of life, and, second, that he is giving tiny autohiographical details. The latter makes it extremely essential that the writer he an interesting person.

Though modernism deserves gratltude for what it has done for the novel, present-day psycho analysis has taken from the novel one thing which was the basis of it, the center of moral conflict. One senses the cleverness of the modern novel, but wishes it would give more feeling and narrative, while, on the other hand, the Victorian gives all one wants hut is not clever enough. In Conrad is found a great creative impulse combined with modern attention to detail with a wide horizon behind it. There must be three distances in a novel, realistic, poetical, aud philosophical. Mr. Walpole sees these three coming together and thus sees n great future from the novel. In closing, he stressed again that, since a novel grows out of its period, it is really the receivers, or the readers, who are the most important creators of the world.

EVERY CLASS IN COLLEGE TO HAVE TEAM AT HOCKEY CAMP

Everyone in the least interested in hockey is urged to consider seriously the question of spending a week at Miss Applebee's Hockey Camp this September. The purpose of the camp is to give instruction to players ranging from members of the All-American team to beginners. With the variety of skill represented, no one feels out of place. In fact, it is hard to describe adequately the fun, and the increase in enthusiasm that just a few days will give.

Wellesley has always been represented by a few people, but this year we intend to have a team from every class in college. No former knowledge of the sport is required. The object of going to camp is to learn new things, aud, incidentally, to have a remarkably good time.

Camp opens on August 31st, but, since people from a distance may want to come directly to college from camp, the Wellesley players will register for the week heginning Wednesday, September 14th. The camp is at Tegawitha, Mt. Pocono, Pa. The rates for hoard and tuition are $30.00 per week, and $5.00 for each extra day. Hockey sticks are provided. There will be coaching in Lacrosse and Water Polo.

In order to make necessary reservations, names of applicants should he given to their class hockey captains as soon as possihle after Spring Vacation. Additional information about camp may be had from Rosalie Drake, Carol Piper, or Mary Worth.

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HUGH WALPOLE WILL PUBLISH ANOTHER BOOK ABOUT JEREMY

Faced by three greatly impressed reporters, Mr. Walpole announced that he was ready for the onslaught of questions. First he obligingly compared modern English and American novelists. The older English writers, such as Hardy, Kipling, Conrad, Galsworthy, and Wells, who are really great novelists, have no equals for power and personality in American literature. In the second middle-aged group, in which he included among others Willa Cather, Sinclair Lewis, Cabell, and Virginia Woolf, Aldous Huxley, Swinnerton, and himself, the English and Americans are about on the same level; they are minor rather than great novelists. The youngest novelists of today, Mr. Walpole thought, show little promise of great works, with the possible exception of Ernest Hemingway.

Women writers rank among the best novelists today, in the opinion of Mr. Walpole. Women do not seem to have the professional capacity needed to be a great composer or artist, but they do make good novelists, because of their keen interest in human relationships. Their work, however, is, in general, not so forceful as is that of men writers; their novels abound in clever details, but, looked at as a whole, they lack back-bone. A curious fact about their writing is that women cannot portray men who are equally convincing to men and women readers. Mr. Walpole considers Willa Cather to be the greatest living American novelist.

When the talk turned to his own works, Mr. Walpole confessed that he was rather tired of *Fortitude*, his most popular book, and that he had decided that *The Captives* was his own favorite because that was liked the least of his works. He thinks now that his latest book, *Harmer John*, is his best and sincerest work, adding that, of course, every author really thinks his next book is going to be his best.

Many of the stories about Jeremy and Hamlet are taken from life, among them, the delightful incidents when Jeremy missed the pantomime because he did not brush his teeth, and when he was punished for spending his traveling money for Christmas presents. Another Jeremy book is coming out at the end of the year, but this will be the last one, for Mr. Walpole does not want Jeremy to grow up.

STONE FIRE BRINGS MEMORIES OF BURNING OF COLLEGE HALL

The fire at Stone Hall recalled to many of the faculty and administration members the College Hall fire of 1914. The following story is abridged from the account in the NEWS of April 2, of that year.

"Who first discovered the fire will be unknown for several people were awakened almost simultaneously. The first warning was given a little after half past four. Two students on the fourth floor were awakened by smoke and saw reflected in their transom the glow of fire in the zoological laboratory across the corridor. One went to find the watchman, the other to arouse Miss Tufts and Miss Davis. Miss Tufts hurried to the switchboard on the first floor to arouse President Pendleton. Miss Davis went to the first floor and stationed a girl under the master clock to ring the fast-fire alarm. The strident sound aroused nearly everyone in the house and instantly, obedient to their training in fire drills, the students threw on kimonas or heavy coats and went down to the first floor Center.

After Miss Davis had been notified concerning missing persons (Whom she sought, later, in their rooms) she gave the order to go, but fearing that there might be some omission she called upon the girls to halt and be sure that they had forgotten no one. The group obeyed implicitly Miss Davis' command to wait. While the girls waited for the roll there was no sign of emotional excitement. According to the rules the word "fire" was not spoken. The red glow became more and more menacing, casting a lurid glare over the interior and sparks and burning embers began to sprinkle in the Center, some of them falling on the hair and shoulders of the girls. When the second report had been given, the order came for them to march to safety. Across the Center they moved in good order and passed out through the two windows at the side of the front (north) door, the door itself remaining closed.

Once outside they saw the flames on the fourth floor west, increasing in brightness and leaping up into the air, with very little smoke. It was natural the students should hope that they might be allowed to go back to rescue certain possessions, family pictures and other irreplaceable things, but there was no protest or murmur when they were forbidden to reenter the building. The wisdom of this order was proved when it was discovered how rapidly the fire was spreading. The Wellesley Fire Department had responded gallantly to the call, but they found the water pressure insufficient to force the streams to the heart of the flames. Help from Natick and from Newton arrived quickly and these engines pumped water from the lake, but it was soon apparent that nothing could prevail against the terrible onslaught of the flames. The building was doomed.

Some of the students had gone to near-by houses to get clothing and had returned again, but many refused to go away, so determined were they to help in any way possible. A long fire-line was formed by the undergraduates, rapidly arriving, and this line, which extended from the front of College Hall down to the Library, passed along to safety many books, papers and various other objects taken from the Center, and from departmental offices at the east end of the building. Almost nothing was saved above the first floor. As Miss Pendleton patrolled the fire-line her energetic questioning was met by every student, even by those who were still barefooted, with the immediate response: "I'm perfectly comfortable, Miss Pendleton," "I'm perfectly all right, Miss Pendleton."

Suddenly the whole roof seemed to catch fire at once and the blaze rushed downward and upward, leaping into the dull grey atmosphere of a foggy morning. With a terrific crash the roof fell in, and soon every window in the front of College Hall was filled with roaring flames, surging toward the east, framed in the dark red brick wall, which served to accentuate the lurid glow which seized and held the building almost one-eighth of a mile long. The roar of devastating fury, the crackle of brands, the smell of burning wood and melting iron, filled the air, but almost no sound came from the human beings, who saw the irrepressible blaze consume everything but the brick walls.

The old library and the chapel were soon filled with great billows of flame, which, finding more space for action, made a spectacle of majestic but awful splendor. In the chapel, tremendous flames swelled and glowed, reaching almost from floor to ceiling as they erased the texts from the walls, demolished the stained-glass windows, defaced, but not completely destroyed the College motto graven over them, and, in convulsive gusts, swept from end to end of the chapel, pouring in and out of the windows in brilliant light and color. The fact that the night had been misty probably saved the oaks from destruction, and undoubtedly the absence of strong wind was the salvation of other buildings on the campus; perhaps the safety of Wellesley Village, depended upon the quiet dampness of the atmosphere, for in yards and on roofs a mile away charred embers were found that morning.

When members of the faculty in the village, aroused too late to be of help, reached the campus at about 7:30, they found it almost deserted, except for a few strangers, and for the stray pieces of furniture standing about. Here was a piano, there a desk. Busts of Homer and of others peered out from the lowest branches of the hemlocks, and men with carts were rapidly removing to the barn whatever remained out of doors. The students had dispersed for breakfast, and a heavy silence hung over Wellesley College.

At 8:30, the usual hour, service was held in the chapel, which was so thronged that many had to stand. The service was perhaps the most impressive ever held at Wellesley. President Pendleton in her academic robes appeared on the platform, her strength and resolute courage made clear by her perfect composure. The atmosphere was tense, but there were no tears, no nervous whisperings, nothing to show what a terrible ordeal some of the worshippers had survived. A serene gravity and quiet marked the attitude of all present. The choir, many of whom had, only three hours earlier, escaped from the burning building, marched up the aisle, singing,

"Oh, God, our help in ages past."

After the responsive reading of Psalm XCI, beginning, "He that dwelt in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," Miss Pendleton read a brief passage from the end of Romans VIII, concluding in a voice of unforgettable exultation,

"For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, Our Lord."

After a brief prayer of thankfulness for the preservation of so many lives, Miss Pendleton announced that college was suspended and that all students who could reach home by night were requested to go as soon as possible, to leave room for the sufferers. She spoke of the prompt and generous offers of assistance from the Town of Wellesley, the arrangements made by the Wellesley Bank and by the Boston & Albany Railroad for assisting the speedy departure of the students; she announced the plan of the delivery of College Hall mail, and then came an announcement which struck the note that has been dominant ever since, and that more than anything else, revealed the splendid poise and determination of our President. She stated that the Spring Term would begin at the time already set, April 7, and charged all students to register in the Library at 1 o'clock that day. Nothing could have been a better challenge to College loyalty. Instead of yielding to discouragement and despair, she made her hearers feel that there was work to do, and that the first duty of all was to rally undaunted to support our academic life, allowing no obstacle to stand in the way of completing the College year.

Singing the Recessional,

"Who trusts in God, a strong abode,

In heaven and earth possesses,"

the choir marched out, and the College dispersed quietly, and plans were begun for meeting the most momentous crisis in the history of the college.

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——or an all-over lace, or lace trimmed one?

Whether to buy two hats, one of the skull cap variety that hugs the head

——or one to wear with chiffon frock, large, floppy?

And then if the "family" can answer all these questions,

"ask them another"——

"Do you know where I saw all these new fashions?"

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

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THE MOVING FINGER

Within a few hours, those fearful things known as major elections will be over, and the college roll of fame will be dusted off and supplemented. The seniors will be wondering how these so youthful enthusiasts can ever manage to "direct all college activities next year, when they are seniors," as the caption in the *Boston Transcript* will read.

The NEWS still takes the lead in installing its newly elected officers, although this year the Athletic Association will be close on its heels, and the other presidents will assume their duties in the spring also. The advantages of this spring installation are too obvious to be reiterated here. From our own personal point of view the senior not only has her commencement problems and all the last minute responsibilities; but there is almost sure to be a feeling either of complacent self-satisfaction at "what I have done," or a feeling of staleness, of being at the end of one's resources and discouraged with the realization of all that has not yet been accomplished. The unfinished fragments of our ideas we bequeath to our successors for what they are worth; we wish them the very best of luck; and, happily certain of their ability, we hand them our editorial pencil, evacuate our editorial chair,—and turn and run!

THE RISE OF THE LECTURE

The day has come when there is agitation in the student body because many did not have the opportunity to pay a dollar to hear a lecture. Of course the speaker was Hugh Walpole, but this active attitude toward a lecture has been unfashionable for some time and its return must be noted with excitement. Lectures have a gloomy connotation through secondary school, and it is difficult to shake off in one's Freshman year the inhibitions of four years—but it is being done.

This preference for lecture over operetta, for even a few, is too spectacular an example of intellectual leanings to miss, but there has been a general influx to lectures which is quite unusual. Mr. Conyers Read, Mr. Goocb, Dr. Jou Mjoen, Mr. William Finley, and Professor Ernest De Sélincourt have drawn all the upper classmen who could spare the time to go to them. Even dinners and parties have been postponed for them.

The rise of the lecture in student popularity has, of course, had a reason, the rise of the worth of the lecture. The last few months have brought to Wellesley a number of remarkable speakers who not only have something very important and interesting to say, but present it in such a clear and often delightful manner that the students find that in a lecture they may not only receive information but genuine pleasure.

For this increase in interest in the lecture we owe many thanks to the faculty, but we are glad, too, for the reawakening of the idea that an extra hour of information bordering on the academic may be sought as a pleasure and not accepted as a necessity.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hand of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

Contributions should not be over 250 words.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

To the Wellesley College News:

May I beg space for some comments on the production of *Pinafore* by Barnswallows the past week?

From my point of view—the point of view of any musician—the selection of that work for performance by women's voices only, was ill advised. *Pinafore* is a masterly, social, musical, and political satire, no longer as pungent as when written, to be sure, but still effective. The Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, of which this was the first to secure world-wide performance, are acclaimed by all music lovers as masterpieces. It is easy to see what a loss to our community in enjoyment, results from a performance which not only entirely misrepresents and caricatures the music through leaving out the men's voices, but actually insults it by substituting the speaking voice for some of the delightful melodies. I have heard the *Mikado* in Loudon under the direct control of both Gilbert and Sullivan, and remember the beautiful voices of the cast, the care with which the music was rendered, the splendid rhythm, the absence of "gags", the reverential treatment of every detail. To perform *Pinafore* otherwise is to miss an opportunity of giving standards of taste to the young people who come to Wellesley for a cultural education. So strongly was I impressed with the feeling that the *Pinafore* production, without a proper cast, was bad for Wellesley that I had a thought of going to President Pendleton, protesting against the performance, and asking that, in the name of the Music Department, it be forbidden. On second thought, however, I realised that Barnswallows was already committed to Mr. Lord, and could not withdraw.

So far as Friday night's performance is evidence, Mr. Lord is to be congratulated on doing as well as he did with the material he had; the chorus sang lustily and with evident enjoyment of their work, and they had a good deal of effective "business"; Ralph Rackstraw sang with fine spirit, though it is a pity the high notes were so hard. The orchestra played well, and were evidently careful not to cover up the voices. There were some of the dullest moments in the performance that one can imagine, and it will always be a matter of curiosity how some of the cast were selected, and what they themselves thought of their efforts.

The whole affair suggests with a good deal of force that the operetta next year be taken away from Barnswallows and put in charge of the Music Department. I make this suggestion the more freely as it is well known that I shall not be in Wellesley's student music next year.

My criticisms are made simply with the idea and desire of helping along the cause of good music and high standards in Wellesley. There is nothing personal intended, but if I have hurt anyone's feelings I am very sorry indeed.

H. C. Macdougall.

"DECENT BURIAL"

To the Wellesley College News:

The action in the Wellesley Senate in dissolving the Debating Club is of interest. Such an action, it seems to me, requires some more fundamental explanations than those which have been already offered in the columns of the NEWS.

Are we to feel that the intellectual interest of the student body has so waned that an extra-curriculum activity bordering on the academic even so lightly as does debating, lacks the support necessary for its continuance? Or, are we to assume that the present organizers of the Club have lacked the energy or personality requisite to the success of such an undertaking?

And finally, if the latter is the correct explanation, is the student body as a whole going to remain in reverent quiet at the "decent burial" as they have been requested, or will they demand and set about to effect an immediate revival of a time-honored institution?

1923.

The above Free Press has been sent in to the NEWS by an alumna evidently interested in the Debating Club, as she knew it. She is seeking for information and would therefore appeciate a reply through this same column, another week, from any member of the college who feels able to justify the present position that has been taken.

REQUIRED!

To the Wellesley College News:

The very fact that a lecture is required causes the lucky exempt people to regard it with a wary eye. Those who look forward to a free evening smile pityingly and edge away when they hear it discussed. Were it not for that one word "required" the lecture would receive more attention and perhaps more attendance.

Is not this word a confession on the part of the department that it believes the lecture will be boring and poorly attended? In order to insure any large audience at all, it attaches the word "required," allots the lecture to some hapless class and sugar coats it with a class cut. Take for example the orientation lectures. Did the upper classmen turn out to these? Certainly not, they profited by their past experience.

Then the department heads are annoyed because of the inattention on the part of the students during the lecture. What can they expect when probably fifty percent are there only because it is required? What right have they to complain that students secretly study, write letters, or openly doze in their chairs? If it were not obligatory these same students would be following their own sweet will. Those who are really interested in the speaker and his topic would be thankful for the absence of this hostile element in the audience.

Cannot the college girl choose for herself? Can she not, with brains necessary for college entrance pick her own interests? If she takes no advantage of the knowledge offered here, is it up to the wiser ones to force it on her?

1929.

WHY NOT CANOEING ON THE CHARLES ON SUNDAY?

To the Wellesley College News:

It may seem to be pushing the season to be talking about canoeing rules when it is only the middle of March, but the unusually warm weather which we have been having for the last few days has already dotted the lake with canoes and reminded some ardent canoeists of the rule that no Wellesley girl shall canoe on the Charles on Sunday. In the first place we do not know of any good reason for this rule; it is impossible for us to see any fundamental difference between canoeing on the Charles or on the lake on Sunday, or for that matter on any other day. If it is dangerous to canoe on the Charles, it is just as dangerous on any day as on Sunday. But surely it is not so dangerous as driving on Sunday on a crowded road in an automobile, a thing which we are allowed to do all day Sunday. If there is no danger in it, is there any other good reason for not doing it? It is hard to believe that there can be.

Consider the effects of such a rule. A girl who likes to sit idly in the bottom of a canoe while she is paddled about, will be content to stay on the lake, but one who goes canoeing for the joy of the sport will feel that she is needlessly hampered by this rule. If she goes for the week-end or even for the day to any of the numerous nearby places where canoeing is possible, she may enjoy herself without restriction. She goes, of course.

Are we not countenancing a purposeless rule which has a bad result?

1929.

GETTING BY

To the Wellesley College News:

There is a strange spirit abroad, a curious alien that is gnawing at the very foundations of college life. It is that feeling closely connected with the absence of backbone, grit, initiative, or what you will. For want of a better name let us call it the spirit of "getting by." With a few notable exceptions everyone is subject to it. In class-rooms, at the dinner table, in the dormitories, everywhere, this feeling expresses itself.

The obvious question is—whence this attitude? Someone has made the number of required courses is responsuggestion that the overwhelming sible. This is undoubtedly true to a certain extent since the obvious reaction to the prerequisite is an effort to get it over with and hasten on to more congenial work. Yeta the same attitude is noticeable in elective courses. There is always the attempt to get by with a minimum of exertion. A true explanation cannot be found though many suggestions are proffered.

Unexplainable it may be, yet discussion is well worth while, since what we do here largely determines our attitude toward life that begins when we receive our sheepskins. What is the point in going through four years of college unless we gain something to use as a working basis? Here we may write a chemical formula and hope that with a little juggling we may obtain the correct result. But when someone's life depends on our accuracy, what of our juggling then? And while we are still pupils a hazy knowledge of our subject may get us through yet when a class of eager, inquisitive youngsters pins us down to a definite answer what will we do?

The remedy lies in us alone. Let us cease our getting by and remember that out in the world there can be no shamming. We must have something definite to give or we will not keep our places long.

1929

A sad refrain: what college has taught us:

1. Why old Rastus left home. He heard us ask the family for a coonskin coat.

2. That blinds are not what we find at our windows. They usually ring our doorbells and wait in the parlor.

3. That there are really sixty minutes in an hour. Sometimes there are seventy by Founders' time.

4. That the individual who implied there are snap courses must have broken in the strain.

Drama in the college manner:

They Knew What They Wanted—But they got D's.

The Wisdom Tooth—One Needs It in College.

Love-in-a-Mist — Oh yes, we're always in a fog.

The Fool—She cut twice in succession.

Twelve Miles Out—We're still in the townships of Natick and Wellesley.

The Honor of the Family—Have you a little Phi Beta in your home?

The Enchanted April—The time we had four cuts and no papers.

The Big Parade — Week-enders returning on Monday morning.

Epitaph for a Sophomore:

Here lies the body of Jane McPhee,
She died from doing Philosophy.
She tore her hair and rent her clothes
In nervous and delirious throes.
The doctors diagnosed her case—
"Insanity brought on apace
By trying to make up her mind
In Egoism, Good to find."
(For if she could all would be well—
But just the same how could she tell?)
So Jane McPhee went mad and died,
But just before the end she cried,
As on her bed she firmly stood,
Farewell! Who *cares* what is the Good!"

In the spring a young girl's fancy
ought to lightly turn to work:
—But—
Like Caesar our bridge days are over.
He burned his behind him while
we have strength of character!

ADONAIS

Ode To The Postman

I hear the postman on the stair,
And rush to see what he might bear
Three letters, all for me, are there
I quickly take them out.

Chorus:
"Come and see McCreery's importations—
Why not Bermuda for vacations?
Meyer Jonasson's handy to all stations,
Come in and look about."

As back to lunch from class I tear
To feed on food that's *truly* rare,
I to my mailbox do repair—
With letters it is stout—

Chorus:
"Fox of Hartford's new creations
Far surpass all expectations,
Models for your delectations—
Come down and buy us out."

Some afternoons to town I fare,
(Whenever I have time to spare)
When I return I find mail there
Some news from home no doubt?

Chorus:
"Davis has some innovations,
Phoenix hose fit all occasions—"

(D'you blame us if we're out of patience
And fret, and fume, and pout?)

MR. ROBINSON PLAYS TONIGHT, AND PALMER CHRISTIAN APR. 26

Mr. Raymond C. Robinson, organist of King's Chapel, Boston, will be heard in recital this evening instead of Professor Macdougall, who has had to give up his intended concert. Mr. Robinson was for four years a member of the Department of Music here. The day of return after vacation, April 5, is the date of the following recital in the organ series, which will be given by Palmer Christian, head of the organ department at the University of Michigan, and well-known as a concert organist.

Mr. Robinson's program includes:

Chorale in B minor .... Cesar Franck
Sonatina ..... Bach
Fugue in E flat (St. Anne) ..... Bach
Adagio (Symphony 3) ... Saint Saens
Cortege ..... Vierne
Landscape in the Mist .... Karg-Elert
Allegro from *Concerto in G minor* Handel
Wind in the Pine Trees (from *Mountain Sketches)* ..... Clokey
Carillon ..... Vierne

Mr. Christian's program is as follows:

Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C Bach
Largo and *Allegro* from *Concerto in D* Vivaldi-Bach
Prelude ..... Schmitt
Choral Improvisation on *In Dulci Jubilo* ..... Karg-Elert
Improvisation (basso ostenato e fugbetta) ..... Karg-Elert
Sportive Fauns ..... d'Antalffy
Cantilena ..... McKinley
Scherzo ..... Gigout
Nocturne ..... Grieg
Rhapsody Catalane ..... Bonnet

LITERARY CLUB FIRMLY REFUSES ADMISSION TO MEMBERS '27 '28

Considerable enthusiasm has heralded the birth of a club to be called the Wellesley Literary Club. At the first meeting held in February, twenty-nine freshmen turned out with seventeen sophomores.

The object of the club is the discussion of original writing presented by members, as well as literature in general. Anna M. Ker '30 was elected president, and a committee was appointed to prepare a program for the succeeding meeting. Each member of the program committee will conduct a small discussion group concerned with one aspect of the subject for the day.

Chiefly interesting to upper classmen is the fact that they are politely but firmly excluded from membership, although invited to attend the meetings. Is this indicative of the feeling that upper classmen are too critical? Some screw in Wellesley is certainly loose when 1600 people cannot produce a literary publication that is vigorous and interesting. Is there too much emphasis on form without startling ideas? Is the new Literary Club a possible answer? One meeting is not indicative of anything but interest. Evaluation is still to be reserved. It wants *results!*

NEWLY FORMED THRIFT SHOP SENDS GIFTS TO AUNT DINAH

The new Thrift Shop, successor to the periodical rummage sales, has just celebrated its birth by a gift of five barrels of goods sent to Aunt Dinab. The barrels were filled with garments, shoes and china, and besides these there were two bundles of rugs. The establishment of a permanent shop allows organization of material and makes possible gifts to such institutions as Aunt Dinah's school. The express was paid by the Education Committee of the Service Fund.

NOTICE

REGISTRATION CLOSES

12:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5

IDEA THAT GERMANY STARTED WAR COLOSSAL SUPERSTITION

Dr. G. P. Gooch, who spoke in Alumnae Hall Monday evening, March 21, on the origins of the World War, is probably as well fitted as any man living to discuss the subject. From his intimate knowledge of diplomatic correspondence, gained by editing the British Foreign Office records, Mr. Gooch concludes that the responsibility of the War can be laid to the ambitions of Austria and Russia for power in the Balkans, and that Germany, far from desiring and plotting war was surprised to find herself involved in a world struggle.

The roots of the trouble are three dangerous antagonisms,—the Franco-German, the Anglo-German and the Austro-Russian. The Franco-German antagonism is the oldest, dating from the Rhine frontier of Caesar. Hostility in the three and a half centuries preceding the World War had been continuous. Bismarck, with his usual foresight, knew that when Germany added Lorraine to the store of grievances she assumed an indigestible morsel. He submitted, mindful of his victory over the King of Prussia in 1866 which resulted in peace with Austria and thirteen years later in the Alliance with that power which left France without an ally. While Bismarck lived he concentrated his efforts on keeping her so. His successors, less wise, plunged into world policy, incurring the enmity of Russia and England, and allowing France to emerge from political isolation. The year after Bismarck's fall came the secret alliance of France and Russia. At the opening of the twentieth century came alliance with England.

In 1871 when united Germany came into being, the relations to England were of the best. The Kruger telegram, the fear that Russia would be antagonized by an alliance between England and Germany, the forming of the Entente Cordiale between England and France, all these prevented alliance. England was becoming increasingly wary at Germany's naval preparations, which she refused to submit to a discussion of limitations. Mr. Gooch feels that Germany made a tremendous mistake in not seeing to what a large navy committed her. In spite of all difficulties relations between the two countries were better in 1914 than they had been in the years just preceding.

The Austro-Russian antagonism was, however, growing worse. In 1908 Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzogovina. Russian commerce was impaired, but Russia was too weak for protest. In 1912 when Turkey was pushed out of Europe, Serbia came out on top in the division of the spoils, and dreamed of a Southern Slav kingdom. Bulgaria at this point turned against her Serbian and Greek allies. Russia was ordered out of Bulgaria, and adopted Serbia as protege. Thus a strong resistance to Austrian power in the Balkans was formed, and the situation was ripe for the Sarajevo murder, which Austria regards as the beginning of the war.

The assassination of the Austrian heir was accomplished by Serbians sent for the purpose. Austria had found the promise she had exacted from the Serbians in 1909 ineffective, and felt that force was the best argument to use. As Austria was Germany's only reliable ally Germany could not refuse aid. Her mistake was in giving Austria carte blanche, instead of sharing policy as well as responsibility. When Russia armed, despairing telegrams flew from Berlin to Vienna, but Austria had already taken the bit into her mouth and war was inevitable.

France was drawn in as Russia's ally. England came in at the invasion of Belgium, pulled in by the Entente. It is impossible to apply ethical standards to the causes of the war. Austria is perhaps most responsible, and Russia next. As Bismarck had foreseen, struggle for power in the Balkans plunged the whole world into war.

HARVARD INSTITUTES COURSE IN MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

Harvard has recently opened a novel course in motion pictures, in connection with its Business School. The first of the series of lectures offered to students enrolled in the Business School was given by J. P. Kennedy, president of the Film Booking Officers of America, Inc. Will H. Hays, President of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Jesse Lasky, and Adolph Zukor, vice-president and president respectively of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, have also spoken at Harvard during the past week.

As a further recognition of the importance of the motion picture industry today, Harvard has established a special library.

The Harvard *Crimson* of March 16 prints the following article in regard to this library:

A motion picture library and archive will be established immediately in Harvard by the Department of Fine Arts, the Fogg Art Museum, and Widener Library, it was announced yesterday.

Prior to now, the motion picture industry has not been considered deserving of cultural recognition. It is now the belief that achievements in motion pictures deserve recognition as part of the cultural development of the country and must be considered in any serious historical and technical study of art.

With the coöperation of Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and a number of producers, this collection will be formed to serve the double purpose of recording the evolution of the moving picture from its beginning to the present day, and of selecting annually those films which are deemed worthy of preservation as works of art. Pictorial, narrative, dramatic, and histrionic qualities will be considered in the choice of the films. Eventually it is expected the collection will be augmented by the addition of cinematographic literature.

MODERN CHINA STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

"China has at last awakened from its slumber," said Mr. T. Y. Wang in his address on the Chinese Youth Movement, given at Vesper Service, March 20. Recently in the history of the nation there has come a new influence. It is that of foreign invasion. Beginning with the entrance of the opium-selling English in 1830, the *foreign devils* the term still used by mothers to frighten the children, have swarmed into China, dominating the land politically by taking the best sea-ports and establishing undesired *protectors* of the government, and economically by forcing the Chinese out of business with superior business methods. Any protest made by the Chinese has promptly resulted in defeat on account of their lack of military training.

This state of affairs has led to the Youth Movement, a cause solely for the preservation and salvation of the nation. There are four phases the political reform movement began four years ago with the overthrowing of the old Manchu government by the republicans. The educational movement has completely reformed the old system, basing the new upon ideas gained from the western world. The purpose of the culture movement is to simplify the language so that education may be brought to everyone.

Finally there is the nationalist movement. Its two aims are to abolish the foreign capitalist and the War Lords. Already the Cantonist army, with patriotism as its only incentive, has already re-taken many of the greatest cities.

The nation is not, Mr. Wang assures us, anti-foreign; it is anti-foreign-domination. Its intention is to win freedom and independence, and for this reason as also because of the aid this country has given China in the past by educating her youth, she hopes that she may find friendship and sympathy in the United States.

LES POUDRES
COTY

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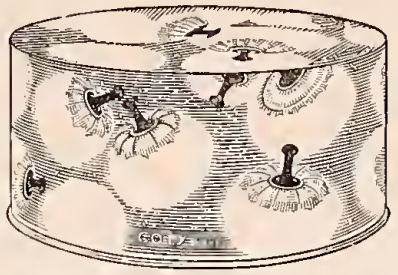

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Out From Dreams and Theories

ENVIRONMENT OF PUBLISHING HOUSES CONDUCES GOOD WORK

The following article has been prepared by Frances A. Faunce, of the class of 1912. Miss Faunce has had unusual experience in publishing house work, having held important secretarial positions, and also having done independent writing in connection with her work. This article is rich with suggestions from actual experience.

In a recent letter Miss Faunce made this significant suggestion: "I wonder why a girl who is divided between a desire to teach and a longing for the publishing house, does not turn to teaching and then to text book publication," adding that a very pleasant opening recently passed her by because she could not offer teaching experience.

Alice I. Perry Wood,
Director, Personnel Bureau.

THE APPEAL OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE

When your friend, Miss Work, who enjoys writing, reading, and perhaps criticizing, confides her yearning for a career in a publishing house, tell her that such a vocation may prove delightful indeed. If she can enter with an inquiring mind and a willing hand, no task need seem trivial or irksome, provided only that she lets each task lead out beyond itself.

For the majority of beginnners' positions secretarial training is essential; it is the driving wedge. Within a few weeks' time in one Boston house, three successive new girls slipped through the same somewhat unimportant stenographical position into as many widely different and interesting branches of the concern. Shorthand and typewriting are no menial servants of time and opportunity; they are tools worth sharpening to the keenest edge. With these, let Miss Work enter almost any opening that offers, without fecling of superiority, and await promotion.

If she has creative ability, the atmosphere of the publishing house may prove invaluable as an incentive to earnest outside work. She will find herscIf watching good pubications for matters of style in spelling and punctuation; returning to the study of rhetoric from a mature point of view; noticing matters of printing itself; and becoming concerned with many other points that are seething in the busy decisions of those about her, who know from experience. To some girls, who are not creative in the strict sense of the word, proofreading becomes creation in its way. Contact with the standards of an able proofreading department, close observation of the course of procedure with manuscripts, a cultivation of the 'feel' for style and content, when literature is before a tribunal at once aesthetic and commercial—these are typical assets in the publishing-house 'school.'

Here one may look upon daily dictation not with a condescending, but a studious air. No one, for Instance, who has not received dictation from a notable editor can imagine the privilege of watching such a mind take up n mass of unrelated correspondence, dealing with each matter precisely and sympathetlcally in master-strokes of English. Observing the varied attack, the conciseness, the play of a wide vocabulary, the coherence, the readiness of such dictation is In itself a graduate course in English Composition. Large and small matters take due succession, and, as in any other business, perspective is constantly in demand. Much of Miss Work's early service to the cause of art mny seem very, very indirect, but if performed with a seeing eye, she may wake some morning to discover that she has been taking unto herself great profit beyond that in her pay-envelope; she may arrive at the wholesome state of mind that through knowing nothing she has come to a deslre to know everything.

Doors within such a house sometimes fairly fly open, and your friend may find herself slipping into an executive position, or turning into the advertising or manufacturing branches of the work, where women of ahillty are in demand; she may become indispensable. She should know, however, that numerically speaking there is no extraordlnary number of positions for manuscript readers for women editors or assistant editors. In a large house there arc few editorial workers in proportion to the clerical advertising, secretarial, and manufacturing staff.

If Miss Work is a student, perhaps she will consider going into a press, for a few years, despite its long hours, its meagre pay, and its none too tranquil environment, there to set type, read proof, watch the make-up of books and perhaps magazlnes. If she could do this without becoming restless, because of the very definiteness of her object, sho might then turn intelligently toward the manufacturing end in a publishing house, with its varied demands on good taste and resourcefulness and keenness for detail. Or if she then went into the editorial branchcs, she would be vastly more useful for this practical experience at her fingers' tips; she would have an unique equipment. So also would the artistic, but business-like, college girl who was willing to make her way as an apprentice in a printing establishment, where she would absorb the manufacturing necessities first-hand. A practical kuowledge added to the college training might send a girl far into the field of successful publishing service.

As to salary, there are doubtless many college women in publishing houses who at thirty years of age have reached their maximum, and not a very high maximum. But granted industry, initiative, accuracy, a sense of responsibility, conscieutious interest, acquisitiveness, *and good luck*, a girl need not stop there. The writer knows a goodly number of college girls in several Boston houses who are receiving from $25 to $30 a week; a few receiving $35, and a very few $40. Miss Work will be rarely fortunate if she reaches the $45 or $50 mark, but there are such positions.

If she turns naturally to the publishing house, she will without doubt find congenial running-mates, and a brief touch of friendship may serve to lighten the most difficult day. But she must be ready to give return for the pleasurable atmosphere. What Edwin Arlington Robinson has said of the MacDowell Colony for creative artists may well apply here: its "basic purpose is not to foster the 'promise' of a few indigent neophytes, or to soothe the shattered hopes of a few indigent wrecks"; it is "the worst loafing-place in the world."

Frances A. Faunce.

CURRICULUM OF PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL IS DESCRIBED FULLY

"Children are better off if they live wholly", is the principle upon which Miss Taylor of the Shady Hill School in Cambridge has based the curriculum for her pupils. To explain the theory upon which she works, Miss Taylor brought to room 124 Founders Hall on Wednesday afternoon, March 16, much evidence of the work of the students to illustrate the means by which their curriculum is made a unified whole.

In the middle and upper grades, there are three aims always in the minds of the teachers; first, to keep the children in touch with actual experience; second to deal whenever possible with primary source material; and third, to use material of the highest artistic quality. The so-called progressive education attempts to make children feel that they are sharers in discovery with the teachers. It avoids, however, simply supplying entertainment and excitement of a superficial kind, and emphasizes the necessity for hard work on the part of each individual child.

The speaker then passed to concrete examples of the type of work done at the Shady Hill School. The seven year old children spend a year studying Shepherd Life because it is more beautiful and rich in material than any other primitive life. From this unified study, they draw the subjects for their work in Literature, Art, Music, History, Geography, and Simple Economics. In the third grade, the first half of the year is spent studying the sea, and navigation in general, to form a basis for the second half of the year, which treats the Viking Civilization. The fourth grade is devoted to the study of Greek Civilization.

A bridge between the legendary ages and the solid historical ages is made in the fifth grade with the study of Discovery. Medieval History is the subject for work in the seventh and eighth grades. Here as elsewhere the speaker displayed fascinating examples of the work the children had done in connection with the curriculum.

Of course, a technical minimum is set for each grade, but the material is left free for choice. Nothing is forced into correlation. Such subjects as mathematics and music move straight ahead. The progressive educators are not just following the casual bend, but they are trying to follow the child's highest concentration.

WELLESLEY A FOSTER MOTHER TO SEVERAL FRENCH ORPHANS

Few Wellesley students realize that Wellesley has, ever since the war, been to numbers of French orphans the only mother they have kuown. Money sent every year is used to feed and clothe them and to educate them until they are old enough to earn livings for themselves. Not only does the college send money but a group of girls carry on a correspondence with her adopted French children.

Someone has written, "In America a boy who is poor can work, make money and rise to a brilliant situation. In France he cannot. If he becomes a workingman, a workingman he must remain; so the widow of an officer would far rather starve than not keep up an education and situation for her children which might appear to an American as beyond her means and useless. I think the American and French point of view are right, only each according to the custom of his country. It is difficult to understand from one country to the other and very few people realize this." Wellesley has realized this truth, however, and through the Service Fund uumbers of orphans are being helped irrespective of race or creed, and educated as would have been done by their fathers had they not heen called to the supreme sacrifice.

The society through which the money is distrihuted reports that because of American good will 9000 orphans of the flower of France are not to know the disability of ignorance.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING

The last of the series of lectures announced by the Committee on Vocational Information brings to Wellesley on April 11th a distinguished educational administrator, Mr. A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education of Connecticut, who will speak on High School Teaching. This lecture has been arranged hy the Department of Education, and promises to he of very distinct interest and value. The hour of the lecture will be announced on tbe bulletin board.

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CAMPUS CRITIC

THE BEETHOVEN COMMEMORATION—SUNDAY

The series of programs given by the College in commemoration of the death of Beethoven 100 years ago opeued on Sunday evening. This first program consisted largely of anthems snng by the College choir who were assisted hy members of the Appleton Chapel choir. Among these were Sir John Goss' *O Saviour of the World* and Vogrich's *Rock of Ages Cleft for Me.* These in the earlier part of the program preceded a number of Beethoven's works. Beethoven's Op. 18, No. 6 in B flat was played by the Hoffman String Quartette. It was beautifully performed, but sandwiched in between compositions that coupled massive organ tone with a choir of over seventy voices, it could not but sound thin and inadequate. Eveu the contrast was in itself pleasing, however.

The Hallelujah Chorus from the *Mount of Olives* snng by the choir seemed scarcely a vocal composition. Instrumental in every detail of its construction, it seemed a veritable symphony and the mass of voices the orchestra. The organ accompaniment to this number was au exceedingly difficult one. Professor Macdougall played it with remarkable skill. The prayer by Beethoven, *O God, Thy Goodness*, was a familiar number but still one of the most heautiful on the program.. Even the recessional was a hymn of Beethoven, and *The Day of Praise is Done* was sung by the choir from the distance. It closed the Vesper service with the note of peace which had pervaded the whole aud left with one the sense of infinite satisfaction which a program of Beethoven's music invariably produces on the appreciative listener.

K. S. H., 1928.

THE BEETHOVEN COMMEMORATION—MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Looking back on the Beethoven Commemoration it seems the result of a group of happy ideas sucessfully carried through. Professor Macdougall, who is responsible for the idea itself aud for the arrangements, merits the gratitude of the college. The whole Commemoration met with great enthusiasm. Not least among the group of ideas behind it was the idea of making it distinctively Wellesley's own tribute to Beethoven. Sunday nigbt the choir took part. The Monday night concert was given by members of the Department of Music, of whom those in the piano department gave the most outstanding performances. Miss Jean Wilder's rendition of the *Andante in F major* was the most perfect tribute, because the most personal one. Her interpretation showed depth of feeling and individuality. With this she combines accurate technique and a firm, delicate touch suitable to the liquid treble as well as to the heavier bass of the *Andante*. Mr. Hinners did not have a solo but showed himself in the Sonata for 'cello and piano a pianist one hears with perfect confidence and pleasnre.

The program consisted entirely in Beethoven numbers with the exception of the *Air with variations on a Minuet theme* by Haydn, included for comparison with the *Minuet in G*. The Beethoven *Minuet* is without the conventions of the other, retaining still good dance rhythm and adding melody, which for its sweetness and simplicity has charmed music lovers continually since the passing of the minuet. The *Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3*, which closed the program, was excellently done, especially the *Andante Cantabile* movement.

Tuesday night the Sinfonietta, assisted by Miss Blanche Brocklebank and Miss Edith Bullard of the Department, presented a program. The overature to *Figaro* opened the program with *éclat*, and the *Andante and Allegro di molto* from Haydn's Surprise Symphony completed the group of Beethoven's predecessors, presenting contrast to the later numbers in its pleasing unsubtle harmonies and wearying lack of complexity. Miss Blanche Brocklebank and the Sinfonietta were entirely satisfactory in the *Concert in C minor*, first movement. Miss Bullard seemed to save her powers for her last, most difficult number, *Die Ehre Gottes aus der Nature*, always a powerful number, but Miss Bullard was unconvincing against a symphony background. Only one movement from a symphony was played, but the *Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony* is a wise selection. The two overtures, from *Egmont* and *Leonore* (No. 3) contrasted with the Mozart number, and more than anything else demonstrated indisputably that an orchestra of twenty-five symphony players under an able director can produce the effect of a full symphony in everything except magnitude.

S. M. L., 1928.

"PINAFORE"

Last Friday and Saturday night the Barnswallows Association put on a most ambitions undertaking, Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta *His Majesty's Ship Pinafore*. This production was the most elaborate and spectacular one of this year and Barn may be well satisfied with the success of the rather difficult attempt.

Perhaps a good deal of the enjoyment of the operetta was derived from the familiarity of the score and words. All the well known old favorites by Little Buttercup, by the sailor's chorus, and by Sir Joseph's sisters and his cousins and his aunts were greeted with welcoming applause. None of the sly and genial satire of Gilbert at so-called equality and incompetence in high places was missed by the sympathetic audience. The work of the sailors' chorus was particularly good in its unison and also in its well played bits of individual business. The chorus of Sir Joseph's relatives was very effectively decorative.

The cast seemed in general well chosen. The heroine was all that could be desired. She seemed very well suited to the part both in appearance and in voice, and her acting was convincingly sweet and gentle. Ralph Rackstraw suffered under the disadvantage of having a voice almost as high as that of the heroine but he pounded his manly bosom in suitable masculine style. Catherine Lee gave a very delightful interpretation of Little Buttercup and Cousin Hebe was charming. Jean Poindexter as Dick Deadeye was particularly fine. Her part was well sustained and much enhanced by a fearful and wonderful make-up. Dick's acting and voice were perhaps the most convincing in the operetta, although Sir Joseph was very good also. Margaret McCarty carried off the Admiral's part with much address and obvious ease. In gesture and in inflection of voice, the ruler of the Queen's navy was particularly expressive. But we felt that Miss McCarty's fine acting would be more excellent if she did not play quite so much to the audience.

The singing of the choruses and of the feminine parts was very pretty and we would have been glad if more of the important male characters had been able to sing too. The setting was one of the best we have seen at Barn and the costumes were effective and demure. The operetta can not be considered a finished or skilled production either musically or dramatically, but it was well done and it afforded a most enjoyable evening, which was made all the more pleasant by witnessing the obvious pleasure which the members of the cast took in their parts. We are awaiting next year's operetta with much anticipation.

E. H. W., 1928.

WANTED:—

Copies of such magaziues as "The National Geographic", "Asia", "Nature Magazine", from which pictures may be cut for illustrative purposes.

The Department of Zoology and Physiology.

REVIEW OF MR. CURTIS' NEW BOOK, "THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

Mr. Edward Curtis of the History Department of Wellesley has made a real contribution to the students of American history in his new book, *The British Army in the American Revolution*, which is one of the Yale Historical Publications published under the direction of the Department of History at Yale. It fills with fact and statistics one of those many gaps in our history where our information is only in the form of vague hypothesis. Too long have we pictured our English adversaries as prosperous, self-assured, well equipped "red-coats," and contrasted them bitterly with the barefoot man of Valley Forge.

Mr. Curtis states that his purpose is to "test the accuracy of this view and also to shed light upon the methods employed by the British government in recruiting, transporting, and subsistiug its army in America." To do this, he made quite an exhaustive study of English documents and manuscript records aud came to the conclusion that inept generalship, geographical difficulties, aud particularly maladministration of the army were the fundamental causes of British defeat in the American Revolution.

The strength, distribution, and organization of the British army at the beginning of the Revolution is considered. Some of this is rather too technical to afford interest to the general reader. The treatment of the difficulty of getting recruits, the harsh discipline maintained in the ranks, and the difficulty of transporting supplies and provisions across the ocean gives an enlightening picture of the real hardships faced by the British army in America. These considered in the light of the lack of centralized authority and consequent inefficiency, and the disrupting jealousies of the officials tend to make anyone brought up in the orthodox text book view of the relative merits and difficulties of the British and colonial armies radically revise his ideas.

By no means the least admirable part of Mr. Curtis' book is the appendix with its wealth of interesting statistics and illustrative material. The whole study will be invaluable to those people who desire to get more than a narrow American view of the Revolution and learn something of the British army in America.

K. B. M., 1927.

HELEN HOGAN

Among the most notable of this year's series of organ recitals is the last by Helen Hogan. Enjoyment of the music was enhanced by a confidence in her mastery of this most difficult of instruments. It takes all of five wide awake senses to perform on it at all, and a skill and dexterity that is given to few to produce a recital such as was heard Wednesday evening.

Miss Hogan has developed a technique that is very much her own. By a finger action peculiar to herself, she gives to the notes a mellowness of tone not often heard. They are precise and distinct yet not drastically so. The phrases are gently turned but with a decisive touch that will not admit of blurring. The program, however, was no mean assortment of paltry and simple works. Among the longer compositions were the first two, the *Chorale*, "Good news from Heaven," of Johann Pachbel, and Handel's *Concerto No. 10*. The tremendous *Chorale in B minor* of Cesar Franck is for many the example of perfection in organ music. The enormously difficult Bach *Prelude and Fugue in G major* would have quickly shown up faults in any technique that did not come from a master hand. Among the shorter works were Jongen's *Chanson de Mai*, strange, fantastic minor harmonies that sent one's faucy wandering, the graceful *Pantomime* of de Falla, and the melodic *Cradle Song* of Harvey Grace. Louis Vierne's *Finale to Third Symphony* was particularly appreciated by those who had the op-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

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ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGED

'24 Caroline R. Grimes to Mr. Benjamin Lincoln Whittier, Williams '20 of Baltimore, Md.

'25 Virginia V. T. Bush to Samuel Morris Blakemore, Cornell '23 of Louisville, Ky. and Front Royal, Va.

'26 Eleanor C. Shattuck to George S. Austermann.

'26 Rebecca Graham to Mr. Richard Frederick Armknecht, Annapolis '23, Ensign U. S. Navy.

BORN

'16 To Jessica Dee Stewart, a daughter, Eleanor Frances, on March 3.

'18 To Katharine Conn Carleton, a son, John Little, on January 3.

'19 To Kathryn Hinrichs Hagerman, a son, Oliver Summers 3rd.

'22 To Margaret Wasserman Levy, a daughter, Joan, January 21.

DIED

'92 Mary E. Holmes, March 12, at New London, Conn.

'20 Mary Atwater Brooks, September 9, 1926.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

'15 Leora Mitchell Aultman to 132 Walnut Road, West Barrington, R. I.

'24 Nannette Marks Segal, to 17 Jackson Terrace, Newton Corner, Mass., after March 28th.

COLLEGE NOTES

Marion Jones '28 gave a tea for her mother and grandmother in Alumnae Hall on Wednesday, March 23.

A tea was given for competitors for the NEWS editorial staff at A. K. X. on Monday, March 21.

Harriet Lyon '26, Ruth Weinberg '26, and Marion Cleveland '26 visited Wellesley last week-end.

ROLLER-SKATE FAD AT SMITH ASTOUNDS TRAFFIC POLICEMEN

Smith has taken to roller skates. Young women sporting the latest in spring togs are rushing about the paved campus roads, through the city streets and over the sidewalks, both on and off the campus. The demand for roller skates at the sporting goods stores during the last few days has been so tremendous that the supply has been temporarily exhausted.

Traffic officers saw the students on wheels and scratched their heads trying to recollect whether the city ordinances prohibited roller skating on the sidewalks. It was pointed out at City Hall that a recent ordinance, defining a vehicle as "everything on wheels or runners," says that "no such vehicle shall be allowed to stand or be driven on any sidewalk except when crossing same."

Another problem appeared when it was noted that if the girls are barred from the sidewalks and go into the streets, they will be subject to vehicle regulations and will have to have a white light showing toward the front and a red one toward the rear. Whether this rule will be enforced, Chief of Police Bresnahan was not ready to say.

The Boston Transcript,
March 18, 1927.

QUESTIONNAIRE SUPPRESSED WAITING PRINCETON POLICY

It seems that the Princeton Press Club suppressed a questionnaire indicating that 145 students had lost their faith in a personal God since entering Princeton. When a *World* reporter asked Dean Gauss and Mr. Alexander Leitch about it, they made light of the matter, saying that nobody had taken the questionnaire seriously.

HELEN HOGAN

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 3)

portunity of hearing Vierne himself play here.

This artistic performance was an inspiration to students who are struggling to master the organ. It was interesting, too, for them to hear Miss Hogan tell, in an informal meeting with her after the recital, of the beginning of her study. She said that it was Professor Macdougall who in her little girlhood inspired and encouraged her to become a great organist.

K. S. H., 1928.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RALLY WILL MEET AT COLLEGE, MARCH 26

The Boston Wellesley College Club is sponsoring the second annual Intercollegiate Rally which will be held March 26, at Alumnae Hall, and will include representatives from Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wheaton. Miss Marion Coats of Vassar and Radcliffe will preside, and at 2:15 P. M., Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton, will speak. The following information is reprinted from the circular:

"Trains leave Boston for Wellesley: 11:30 A. M.-12:35 P. M. For those planning to lunch in Wellesley, 1:15 P. M.—Taxis will meet this train. Returning to Boston: 3:44 P. M. and 4:52 P. M

"Guests are invited at 25 cents apiece. Please send a stamped addressed envelope for return of your guest tickets to Mrs. Walter S. Adams, 141 Crafts St., Newtonville.

"A few members have volunteered their automobiles for transportation to and from Wellesley, but there are not enough to meet a general demand. If you would like to attend the Rally but are unable to do so unless transportation is provided, arrangements can probably be made if you send a request *at once* to the President, Mrs. George E. Brown, 149 Brattle St., Cambridge.

Don't forget the Class Teas at the Club-house: '10-'15 on March 22, '01-'09 on April 12; '95-'00 on April 26; '79-'94 on May 10.

"200 members have not yet paid their dues! We are in danger of losing *two* councillors, and of failing in our obligation to do our share toward the support of the Club-house. Every Wellesley Club performs some special service each year for Wellesley. Our part is to make it possible for the College to provide a safe and comfortable lodging-place for its girls in Boston. Wellesley's reputation is thus safeguarded, and a heavy load of anxiety lifted from the shoulders of those responsible for the welfare and safety of the students. Please pay your dues if you have overlooked them!

"Several unpleasant occurrences, involving strangers, have made it imperative to require in all instances, presentation of your membership card before you can be admitted to the Club-house. If you have paid your dues, and have not received a ticket, notify Mrs. Alfred Gardner, Treasurer, and one will be sent you."

PRESIDENT NEILSON OF SMITH TO SPEAK IN BOSTON TONIGHT

President William Allan Neilson of Smith College will speak at a dinner of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. His subject is "Education and Internationalism." Miss Vida Scudder will represent Wellesley College at the dinner.

Students will be admitted for the speech at 7:30 for twenty-five cents.

The Windmill is still waiting to hear from some college where a press bureau suppressed for a like reason election returns that showed a majority favorable to God. The Windmill in *The New Student,*

Boston Evening Transcript.

HARVARD LOTTERY BOLSTERED FINANCING EARLY BUILDINGS

The *Harvard Crimson* has made the discovery, interesting in this day of highly-organized alumni associations and million dollar endowment funds that in raising funds for the erection of Stoughton and Holworthy Halls it was necessary to resort to lotteries. In the period of financial depression following the Revolution lotteries were a fairly common means of obtaining large amounts of money.

In 1794, the General Court of Massachusetts in response to a request from the Corporation of the University, issued a grant of lottery, allowing Harvard to raise a sum of 8,000 pounds. But operations were sluggish and with money drifting in slowly, it was not until 1804 that the college had sufficient funds to start work on Stoughton Hall. The total cost was $23,700, $18,400 coming from the proceeds of the lottery and $5,300 from the general funds of the college.

Later in 1810, the Corporation asked the Legislature to issue a grant for another lottery. In presenting its case, the college pointed out its absolute lack of money after the erection of Stoughton Hall and repairs made on Massachusetts Hall. With the granting of their plea the University authorities set about their task of raising $30,000. The cost of running the lottery ran up, as high as $24,500, but it netted $29,000, just $1,000 short of the original goal. The hall is named after Sir Matthew Holworthy, who gave more money to Harvard University during the seventeenth century than any other man.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND PROPOSED BY ROTARIANS

A plan for an international scholarship fund to be supported by the Rotarians of the world has just been announced by the Rotary Club of Jersey City. Casimer de Rham, vice-president of the Durham Duplex Razor Company, is the originator of the idea, which parallels the famous Rhodes scholarship and will make the Rotarians a foremost factor in educational circles.

The plan, as outlined by Mr. de Rham, is to have every member of the organization throughout the world contribute a nominal sum to a general fund on February 23 of each year, which is the birthday of the Rotary International. With the large fund which would be rapidly accumulated in this way a number of scholarships would be awarded to students of exceptional merit in both hemispheres. The successful ones in America would be sent to the large universities abroad, for an extensive course of study. The students in foreign countries who merit the scholarship will be given the best that this country affords in the way of liberal education. All expenses for travel, education and sustenance will be paid through the fund.

It is hoped by means of this movement to strengthen the bond between nations through the universal fellowship of study and to give further evidence of the great work for international harmony that is carried on by Rotary.

At a recent meeting of the Jersey City club, the suggestion was unanimously adopted and after the approval of the board of directors it is to be recommended to Rotary International at the convention in Ostend, Belgium, in June. It is planned to make the movement international in scope by enlisting the co-operation of 2460 Rotary clubs in thirty-seven countries throughout the world.

The scholarship idea was suggested to Mr. de Rham by the unique custom of the Jersey City unit of having each member contribute to a local scholarship fund on his own birthday. The gratifying results of this innovation give high hope to many leading Rotarians of the immediate success of the international scholarship.

The Boston Transcript,
March 1, 1927.

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